BY SYDNEY VENDYS. O full of faith! The earth is rock-the heaven The dome of a great palace all of ice, Buss-built. Dull light distils through frozen skies Thickened and gross. Cold fancy droops her wing,
And cannot range. In winding sheets of snow
Lies every thought of any pleasant thing.
I have forgotten the green earth; my soul, Deflowered, and lost to every Summer hope, Sad sitteth on an iceberg at the pole; My heart assumes the landscape of mine syst Moveless and white, chill blanched with hearest

The sun himself is heavy and lacks cheer Or on the eastern hill or western slope; The world without seems far and long ago To silent woods stark famished winds have driven The last lean robin—gibbering winds of fear! Thou only darest to believe in Spring. Thou only smilest, lady of the time! Even as the stars come up out of the sea. Thou risest from the earth. How is it down In the dark depths? Should I delve there, O flower, In the dark depths? Should I delve there, O flower, In the dark depths? Should I delve there, O flower, In the dark depths? Should I delve there, O flower, In the dark depths? Should I delve there, O flower, In the dark depths? Should I delve there, O flower, In the dark depths? Should I delve there, O flower, In the dark depths? I shall cease, Wpon the Winter deluge? It shall cease, Upon the Winter deluge? It shall cease, In what hour The flood rbates thou wilt have closed thy wings For ever. When the happy living things To slient woods stark famished winds have driven When the happy living things For ever. When the happy living things of the old world come forth upon the new I knew my heart shall miss thee, and the dew
Of Summer twilights shall shed tears for me—
Tears liker thee, ah, purest! than mine own—
Upon thy vestal grave, O vainly fair!

Thou should'st have noble destiny, who, like A prophet, art shut out from kind and kin:
Who on the winter silence comest in A still small voice. Pale hermit of the Year, Flower of the wilderness! oh, net for thee The jocund playmates of the maiden spring.
For when she danceth forth with cymballed feet, Waking a sudden with great welcoming, Each calling each, they burst from bill to dell In answering music. But thouart a bell, A passing bell, snow muffled, dim and sweet. As is the poet to his fellow-man,

As is the poet to his fellow-man,
So 'mid thy driftirg snows, O snowdrop, thou.
Gifted, in sooth, beyond them, but no less
A snowdrop. And thou shalt complete his lot,
And bloom as fair as now when they are not.
Thou art the wonder of the seasons, O
First-born of Beauty. As the angel near
Gazed on that first of living things, which, when
The blast that ruled since Chaos o'er the sere Leaves of primeval salms did sweep the plain, Clung to the new-made sod and would not drive, So gaze I upon thee amid the reign Of winter. And because thou livest, I live. And art thou happy in thy loneliness?

Oh, couldst thou hear the shouting of the floods,
Oh, couldst thou hear the stir among the trees, When as the herald voice of breeze on breeze Proclaims the marriage pageant of the Spring Advancing from the South—each hurries on His wedding garment, and the love chimes ring Through nuptual valleys! No, serone and lone, I will not flush thy cheek with joys like these. Bongs for the rosy morning; at gray prime To hang the head and pray. Thou doest well. I will not tell thee of the bridal train. I will not tell thee of the bridal train.

No; let thy moonlight die before their day
A nun among the maidens thou and they.

Bach has some fond sweet office that doth strike
One of our trembling heartstrings musical.

Is not the hawthorn for the Queen of May?

And cuckoo flowers for whom the cuckoo's voice

Laile live are averaging sites, to the woods? Hails, like an answering sister, to the woods? Is not the maiden blushing in the rose? Shall not the babe and buttercup rejoice, Twins in one meadow? Are not violets all By name or nature for the breast of Dames For them the primrose, pale as star of prime: For them the wind flower, trembling to a sigh: For them the dew stands in the eyes of day That blink in April on the daisied lea? Like them they flourish and like them they fade,
And live beloved and loving. But for thee—
For such a bevy, how art thou arrayed,
Flower of the Tempesta? What hast thou with

Thou shalt be pearl unto a diadem
Which the Heavens jewel. They shall deck the brows

Of joy, and wither there. But thou shalt be martyr's garland. Thou who, undismayed, To thy spring dreams art true amid the snows, As be to better dreams smid the flames.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

[Prepared for The Tribune.] -John Ronge, the German Catholic Reformer, is lecturing at London in his native language. -The Spanish Government is now negotiating a new concordat with the Homan See. It is to contain 43 articles, three of which, it is said, will

-A shopkeeper at Birmingham announces his business comprehensively, thus: "B. Hawkes,

astonish all liberaliste.

articles of necessity for health, and of luxury for pleasure and happiness, for all the ages of man, for morning, noon and night." -The orthodox length of a sermon at the Royal

Chapel of Queen Victoria is twenty minutes .-George II fixed this, as he could not stand a longer discourse without going to sleep. -In the year 1850 the harbor of Constantinople

was visited by one American ship, tuns 248; 1,113 English, tuns 264,181; 9 Hanseatic, tuns 1,693; 827 Austrian, tuns 251,402; 2 Belgian, tuns 368; 147 French, tuna 44,538; 2,047 Greek, tuns 327,-255; 20 Dutch, tuns 5,546; 38 Neapolitan, tuns 10,981; 88 Prussian, Danish, and Mecklenburgian, tuns 17,600; 53 Sardinian, tuns 117,418; 588 Russian, tons unknown; 37 Swedish and Norwegian, tuns 10,090 : 39 Tuscan, tuns 10,331.

-At the University of Berlin there are now in all the faculties 2,107 students, at Bonn 911, at Breslau 823, at Erlangen 387, at Freiburg 359, at Giessen 413, at Göttingen 715, at Griefswalde 189 at Halle 597, at Heidelberg 557, at Jena 358, at Leipzig 902, at Marburg 263, at Munich 1886, at Tubingen 806, at Wurzburg 672. Total 11,945. At Berlin there are 351 foreigners, at Heidelberg 349, at Göttingen 311, at Munich 202.

-An interesting collection of Autographs was sold at auction at London on the 2d inst. A Letter of Beethoven brought \$13 : One of Edward Burke on the Catholic question, \$10 50; one of S. T. Coleridge, \$14; a collection of letters by Philip Doddridge, most of which had been published, 265; 48 Official Letters of Marshal Ney, \$25; a Letter of Pius IX, \$8; a Signature of Archibald Angus, who married the widow of James IV of Scotland, \$5 60; A Letter of the Regent Morton, \$8; A Letter of Cardinal Beatoun, \$8; the Original Manifesto of the old Pretender James III to the English people shortly before the attempt of the Prince Charles Edward, \$35; a private Letter of the same personage, \$15.

-In Holland there are 125 monthly and 14 weekly periodicals. Of these 32 are devoted to Protestant theology, 6 to Catholic, 5 to theology in general without distinction of doctrine, 1 to Judaism, 4 to Law, 4 to Industry and Commerce, 3 to Military Science, 3 to Architecture, 3 to Naval A fairs, 2 to Natural History, 4'to Botany, and Agricult 'ure, 8 to Medicine and Surgery, 1 to veterinary 8, 'ience, 24 to Philological subjects, 8 to Education, 3, 'e History, 3 to Geography and Trav. els, 18 to Litera ture and Criticism, &c. One of the Protestant Th. "ological periodicals is publish-

ed in French ; the re et in Dutch. -The Sword worn by 'Napoleon at Marengo has been bought by the Czar , for 50,000 roubles, (\$32. 000.) The buyer already has a large collection of the relics of the great soldier.

-Cumming, the Nimrod who a laughtered such quantities of wild beasts in Africa, b. w lately been in the east of Europe killing stags and wild boars. He brings home to England a collection or trophics

-A Sardinian steamer has arrived at Spith. and bringing 500 packages of statuary, gold work, ve.

vet, silks, &c., to be exhibited at the World's

rupts, to 425 in the country. This is an unusually small number.

-It is stated that in London the sales of penny periodicals are as follows: The Family Herald, 175,000; Lenden Journal, 170,000; Reynolds's Miscellary and other works, 55,000; Lloyd's Miscellany and other works, 95,000; Willoughby's works, 5,000; Collins's do., 3,000; Berger's do. 3,000 : Pensy Illustrated News, 5,000 ; The Lamp, &c., 10,000. Some of the publications sell for half-pence, and their reputed circulation are these: Chambers's Journal, 80,000; Chambers's Papers, 6,000; Eliza Cook's Journal, 15,000; Leigh Hunt's Journal, 6,000; Howitt's and People's Journal, 6,000; St. James and St. Giles, 3,000. Of the two penny publications, the following are only a portion : Knight's Cyclopedia of Industry, 4,000; Knight's Cyclopedia of Lendon, 3,000; Knight's Railway Excursion, 3,000; Knight's Half Hours with the Best Authors, 3,000; London Labor and Poor, 18,000; Household Words, 80,000; Holyoaks's and Watson's publications, most of which are sold for two pence, nearly 12,000.

-The mercantile navy of Sweden consists of 1,205 sailing vessels and 49 steamers, two of which are of iron. These make a total of 1,254 vessels, the collected tunnage of which is 78,556. -A cargo of ice has just arrived at London from

Norway.

-At Paris 40,000 people have got the grippe. -A committee of English gentlemen has just been formed at Calcutta under the title of the Vernacular Translation Committee, whose object is to promote the translation of standard works by English writers into the vernacular languages of India.

-The copyrights of the Waverley novels are to be sold at auction on the 26th inst. They have five years to run yet.

-A ship in the Persian Gulf, in the course of twenty months, had her copper encased with liv. ing coral to the thickness of two feet.

-No gas apparatus will be allowed to be exhibited at the World's Fair. In consequence of this determination arrangements have been made to show new inventions in that line at the Polytechnic Institute.

-The works of Shee, the painter, are to be sold at auction by his executors.

Narrative of a Fire on a Chinese River.

The missionary reports from China as quoted in the Kölnische Zeitung, describe the terrible ravages of a fire which took place on the 1st o Jan., 1848, at Houquang, during the prevalence of an inundation. The Tribunetranslates some portions of the account. The fire, which broke out among the shipping, was of unparalleled horror. In order to form an idea of it, we must imagine the scene of its devastations. Along the shore of the Ki-ang, for the distance of several miles, so many vessels are usually lying at anchor that when seen from the opposite bank they resemble a thick forest, but regarded from a near point they look like an illimitable, populous city floating upon the water. At a still greater distance, though not so crowded together, many other vessels lie at the same anchoring ground. The whole forms a long harbor extending many miles, filled with an immense number of ships, and presenting a spectacle of which no one who has not seen it can form a conception. On the night in question a forious gale struck this multitudinous fleet, and in the confusion that ensued one of the vessels was found to be on fire. Increased at once by the wind, and fed by the tar and other combustible materials with which a great number of the vessels were loaded, the fire spread like lightning to the neigh. boring vessels. The violence of the storm and of the fire parted the cables which had thus far confined the burning ships. Scattered by the raging hurricane in every direction, these everywhere spread devastation, turning into flame whatever they touched, and kindling the devouring fire in a moment in the other vessels. In the midst of this terrible sea of fire were heard the shricks and groans of an immense number of men, who, given over to despair, tossed by the storm, pursued by the flames and encompassed by the raging waves, were at last burned to a crisp by the fire, or swall lowed up in the wild abyss of the stream. The Ki-ang for a great distance resembled a sea of fire, and in the space of three hours all those vessels, with the unhappy men on board, miserably per. ished. It is agreed on all hands that the number of vessels, according to a moderate estimate, amounted to more than three thousand. The Chinese boats, as is well known, even the smallest, are inhabited by the family of the captain. together with the crew. Indeed, there are whole households, whose members are born on boardwhere they live and die without knowing to what country they belong. They come into the world wherever the floating abode of their parents happens to be found. Among the vessels burned were several large ships. Many of them contained from forty to fifty and sixty persons. The bodies, mutilated and disfigured by the fire, which were drawn outfof the stream, amounted to sixty thousand. These vessels were loaded with freight, and belonged to Chinese from different provinces. This may show the great loss and general bereavement caused by the fire. Such a terrible confiagration was never known, we will not say in China, but in the whole world. As a native from Ham-yan-fee was surveying the scene of desolation, he was so impressed with the number of the victims that he ordered at his own cost ten thousand coffins, for the interment of the bodies, which could be afforded for five or six francs. This sum is paid by the poor for their coffins; usually they cost them from thirty to forty francs, and the rich pay several thousands, for the poor idolaters imagine that the more is done for the body the better it will be with the soul.

Louis Blanc on Gen. Bem. . On the arrival in London of the news that Gen. BEM was dead, the Hungarians in that city held a meeting which was attend-

ed by persons of most other European nations. Among the speeches made on the occasion, the following by Louis Blanc is worthy both of it subject and the reputation of its author :

"It is not for a Frenchman, speaking before an assembly of Hungarians, to retrace the prodigies of this war, which was the wonder and admiration of Europe, and which has rendered the name of Bem imperishable. But what a Frenchman may recal here is, that the Hungarian war had not for its only object to protect the inviolability of such or such a territory, to average the legitimate pride of such or such a nationality, but also to defend the principles of justice, and the ideas by which the conscience of the Peoples is agitated at the present in the conscience of the Peoples is agitated. at the present time.

"Who does not remember the acts of the Hungarian Diet after the Revolution of February? A national and responsible Ministry; civil and political equality, without distinction of language or sect; the equal taxation of all, nobles or not; the land restored to its cultivators. Behold by what glorious reforms did Hungary announce the spirit in which her children drew the sword! In this sense, we may assert that the Hungarian cause

sense, we may assert that the Hungarian cause was a cause truly European, and that, in the hands of the heroic soldiers of Bem, the flag of independence was also that of liberty!

"The kings were not blind to this. The manifesto published by the Emperor Nicholas when he sent his armies to Austria contained these words, 'Russia will fulfil her holy mission.' Now, of what mission did he speak? Peter the Great had said in his political testsment. 'I found Russia a tream, I leave her a river, and my successor will ma. 'e her a year sta.' The Emperor Nicholas

would fain have added to the insolent words of the Cuar Peter, 'and this vast sea shall submerge the liberties of the world.' Ah! it will be to the eternal honor of the Hungarians to have figured in the front rank in this supreme struggle of the two Europes of which Napoleon spoke-Cossack and Republican. It will be to the eternal honor of the Hungarians that the Emperor of Russia hes not thought it possible to march straight to the Republic in order to destroy it, except by passing over their dead bodies.

But, at the same time, I proclaim it with profound grief in thinking of my country, shame, eternal shame to the French Government, for having permitted, without a single word of pro-testation, this sucrilegious aggression. Hungary abandoned, Italy oppressed: behold two stains of bleed which this Louis Buonaparte has upon his forehead, blood states, like those in Mache which all the waves of ocean could not efface.

"A great man of this country, Lord Chathain . With a man who does not see that it is for the interest of England to arrest the encroschments of Russian power, discussion is impossible. And to me it seems that we say: 'With a man who does not see that it is for the interest of all Peoples, and even of the Russian pe itself, to arrest the encroschments of Russian power, discussion is impossible

"Yes, Hungary, in this war, more memorable than that of the Thirty Years, has been the ad-vanced guard of civilization, compelled to engage with barbarism in a final struggle. It is that which gives to the efforts of so many noble warriors an historical importance, and as it were a sacred character. And with respect to Bem, whether he

character. And with respect to bein, wheater the was or was not a Democrat, his glory has been that of being a chief of militant Democracy.

"Most assuredly, citizens, I am not one of those who love war for war's sake. That thieving on a large scale, which men call conquest, fills me with borror, and conquerors with contempt. If I might choose for my country the motto of its foreign policy it should be: Propagandism ever, but never Conquest! I would add that, even when it itself is not an strocious folly, war is at best one of those ever to be lamented acts of wisdom which prove the general folly of men. I would add that kings only are interested in the permanence of armies, because they have need of armed proletarians to keep in subjection the proletarians without arms.

But is the time arrived for the Peopes to sing in chorus a hymn a pesce? Let such be of those naifs philosophers who have lately been hurrying here and there and assembling in their congresses of peace, whilst Russian cannon deci-mated Hungarian soldiers, and Frenchman beome Vandals, were compelling Italian independence to render up its last sigh.

"For us, citizens, we believe that so long as despots have their satellites it is well that Liberty should have her soldiers. We believe that far from laying down the aword the Peoples ought, to use an expression of to use an expression of one of our Revolution Heroes of the Convention, to cast far away the

Without dout some day, if our dearest hopes do not deceive os, from all parts of the globe this sublime cry shall mount to Heaven: "Vive la Paix!" But in the meantime, citizens, as long as there shall be oppressors: Vive la Guerre

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

"THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW" for Feb. rusry is a number of unusual richness even for that admirable Quarterly. The first article gives a sombre picture of the present state of Ethical Science in Europe, which the writer maintains is now barren and powerless, because it will not consent to be Christian." At present, it is like a theory of lunar astronomy without the telescope, or of physiology without the microscope-the instrument of rectification and discovery being rejected from the apparatus of the antiquated observatory and dissecting room -" Rome and the Italian Revolution" is a condensed sketch of the recent political struggle in that country .- " Philip Doddridge" is the theme of a biographical article. sparkling with brilliant, gossiping reminiscences .-"Literature and the Labor Question" is strongly tinctured with modern Socialism, though it gives a decided caveat against its errors. Its classiffcation of society into literary men, moneyed men' and working men, with the description of their respective traits, if not altogether novel, is at least tersely stated. Here is the mirror as held up to nature by the ingenious Scotchman:

LITERARY MEN.

Literary men, say what we will, are essentially a vagabond portion of the community. They consist, in every community, of a very small number of individuals who have foregone, in profession at least, the career of worldly speculation and advancement, and bave devoted themselves to what is termed the ideal-that is, to the elab oration of mental forms, and the detection and expression of generalities. Various are the grades of this class, and various the types of Various are the character that may be discovered in lt, from the profound thinker to the writer of epigrams and ithelemiams - from the stern more his counsels in thunder over the heads of a pe to the poor merrymaker who grins at you through the bars of his window, like that prototype of our comic literature, Will Somers the Jester, in Holbein's picture at Hampton Court. But there is a likeness among them all. What they produce, what they work in, is Thought. The atmosphere is their element; in it they build up their conceptions, through it they chase their phantasies. Practically, too, they exhibit common qualities, which distinguish them as a class from the rest of mankind. They are the gipsy atoms of the social mass—erratic, self-willed, precarious in their movements. Customs are altered since men like Savage and Goldsmith were one day starving in the streets, and the next rioting in luxury, m has also been done to improve the ethics of the literary profession since that time; still the disease of literary men, the true pediculus Musei Britannici, is impecuniosity. There are, indeed, opportunities of wealth in the profession; but the incomes of most of its members are necessarily scanty or moderate. There are, also, prudent men in the literary profession, and the number of such is probably increasing; but it is not in the nature of the profession to train its members to habits of foresight, carefulness and pecuniary reference. Of all men in the world, a literary man is expected to sit loose to sordid worldly considerations; seeing that the business he is constantly engaged in is the handling, not of material realities, such as cash or manufactured goods, but of those untagible and aerial shapes and substances called notions, imaginations, propositions, general truths. The Literary Man is the aspirant after the general, the devotee of

MONEYED MEN. The characteristics of the moneyed or property class, on the other hand, are conservatism and caution of temper, and an affection for the palpa-ble and special. It includes those whose function it is to manage the material interests of a country, to preside over those processes of production, distribution, and exchange, whereby to day is connected with to morrow, and the continuity of social life secured. Generalities, mental forms, truths of an abstract kind do not come con genially to such men; of the vast number of prop-ositions in which all human knowledge, as hither-to acquired, has been summed up and concentrat-ed, they are acquainted with all but a small part; often, indeed, they are, according to the academic mode of judging, deplorably ignorant and all but illiterate. But, with reading, writing, and arith-metic, plain practical assective and according metic, plain practical sagacity and a confirmed habit of routine are found sufficient for them.— This class, consisting as it does, of all who have, as the phrase is, "a stake in the country," is in every community very considerable. Upon them, almost by necessity, devolve the cares and honors of the social admistration; from among them we get our members of Parliament, our municipal megistrates, our parochial functionaries; and though there are, of course, infinite diversities of taste and capacity among them, these diversities are for the most part but various developments of one radical type of character.

Servan's of this class, and constituting by far the most numerous portion of every community, are the proletaires, or, speaking more restrictedly, the workingmen, who earn to day's bread by to-day's labor. They are the veritable descendants those who in ancient times were the slaves; with but a few differences their social position is the same. Despite savings banks, temperance societies, and institutions for mutual improve-ment, the characteristic of this class, like that of the literary class, is, probably ever will be, pecquining insouciance. From week to week these thousands live, now in work and now out of work, as careless of to morrow as if Benjamin Franklin bad never lived, entering at one end of the lone. pey of existence and issuing at the other without

ever having at any one moment accumulated five superfluous shillings. Some philosophers, treat-ing the disposition to save as but a very small virtue in any case, and institutions for its eucouragement as at best but temporary devices to palhate evils which, under a deeper system of some-ty, need not exist at all, find a beauty in this inscreance. Without raising a controversy on that point, we think it enough to point out the fact. There is something awful in the conception it involves. What a native of marking What a native clinging of mankind to this poor life there must be, what an inextin guishable sweetness in the mere fact of existence, or at least what a dread of the hour of dissolution, when millions of human beings placed in circumstances which many of their fellow-creatures regard as insufferably wretched, yet pursue their weary journey faithfully to its natural end, grudging to lose the smallest inch! Watch a poor old man in rags slowly dragging bimself along in a mean street, as if every step was a pain. His life has been one of toil and hardship, and now he way he mission. of toil and hardship, and now he may be wiseless, friendless and a beggar. What makes that man hold on any longer to existence at all? Is it any remnant of positive pleasure he still contrives to extract from it-the pleasure of talking twaddle to people who will listen to him, of looking about him at children playing, or peering into doors and entries as he passes; is it fear and a calculation of chances, or is it the mere imbecility of habit? Who can tell? True, this is but one case. There are thousands of classes of men in the proletarian order whose prudence and perseverance have dis-sipated the circumstantials of misery to which they were born, and created around them eace and comfort; and the theory is that in country at least the paths to the highest of peace and comfort; material prosperity and to the chief positions of social eminence, are open to the very poorest of the land. But the instances are exceptional, and the theory, if advanced in any but an exceptional sense, is a lie, a delusion and a mockery.

CONNECTION BETWEEN LITERARY AND WORK

Though hitherto, by the very necessities of their position, literary men have been in more intimate relations with the moneyed class than with proletaires, though in certain ages they have been in [age; the clients of the in fact the clients of the moneyed class, yet it is evident that there are points of resemblance which might be the ground of establishing a close connection between literary men and the mass of the people. Both classes have one common characteristic—that of pecuniary insonciance. Both classes, again, have a natural preference for the people over the special point of view. A litergeneral over the special point of view. A liter-ary man and a working man both attack a question broadside, by the force of general human de-sires and instincts; whereas a moneyed or mer-cantile man who has "a stake in the country," is, for the most part, determined in his judgments by those established facts of society, and those rules of conventional routine which prescribe the limits of the practicable. Hence, it may be af firmed, there is a greater number of solutions of important questions, and a greater number of admitted maxims and principles, common to liter ery men and the working classes, than their are common either, on the one hand, to literary men and men of property, or, on the other, to men of property and the people at large. In a certain sense, indeed, more profound than that in which the saying is usually understood, it may be asserted that literary men in all ages have been the organs of the saptenza volgare or general santiment of the people. The poets of old may have derived their means of sustenance from their no ble and wealthy patrons, but they derived their tone and spirit from the crowd. What is univer-sal in its interest, what moves the deepest pas-sions and touches every heart, is the true matter of the highest literature. The peculiar manners and habits of even those who lead a professional or technical life, as well as the high conceptions of the most rare and trained minds, demand, of course, their due share of literary recognition and representation; but as no piece of music is thoroughly grand in which the harmony, however elaborate, is not pervaded and commanded by some flow of delightful melody, so no work of literary art is of the noblest class wherein, whatever may be its exquisiteness or intellectual ingenuity, there is not a perturbation of the primary and all agitating emotions. Shelloy may be a poet of the cultured few, but the poet of a world is a soul like Æschylus.

-The number also contains articles on Neander, Arthur Hallam, The Social Position of Woman, The Gold Mines, and so forth. (L. Scott & Co.)

"BLACKWOOD" for March opens with an able discussion of "The Dangers of the Country." It shows conclusively that amid all the boasted and really astonishing increase of the natural industry of Great Britain, the suffering and misery of the working classes has constantly gone on increasing. Take one fact in proof of this. In the year 1826, immediately following the terrible financial crisis of December, 1825, the total emigration from the British Islands was less than 21,000; while in the year 1849, the last six months of which was a period of great commercial activity, it reached the prodigious amount of 300,000 An increase of 1,500 per cent. in less than twentyfive years! This flood of emigrants were driven into exile by suffering, not tempted into it by hope.-Borrow's Lavengro is broken on the wheel in a blood-thirsty article, and a genial tribute is paid in another to the character of Southey .-Legerds of the Monastic Orders," and "The Arts in Portugal," are made the subjects of agreeable discussions. (L. Scott & Co.)

"THE SHIPMASTER'S ASSISTANT AND COM-MERCIAL DIGEST," by JOSEPH BLUNT, is the fifth edition of that well known work, but containing so many additions and improvements as to render it substantially a new production. It gives a complete digest of the laws relating to navigation, the revenue, insurance, exchange and quarantine, with tables of the different moneys, weights and measures in every country of the commercial world, and the regulations of trade in those na tions with which we sustain the most important mercantile relations. The volume bears the marks of extensive research, and is arranged in a lucid and convenient method. With its great variety of information on all topics connected with commerce, it must be regarded as an indispensable appendage to the merchant's deak, as well as a useful book of reference to the legal practitioner. (8vo. pp. 821. Harper & Brothers.)

"THE MORNING OF LIFE" is the memoir of a young lady who was educated for a nun, but on arriving at the age of reflection, left the Church of Rome for the Protestant faith. The narrative of her religious history will be read with great nterest. The volume contains extracts from her correspondence, with selections from the letters written to her by Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Calrow, with several brief notices of his character. (18mo., pp. 214. R. Carter & Brothers.)

"THE NASHVILLE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SUBGERY," edited by M. BOWLING, M. D., is the title of a new medical publication devoted especially to the diseases of the South west. The first number displays considerable ability and learning, and promises a valuable accession to the cause of orthodox medical practice.

THE INFANT'S PROGRESS FROM THE VAL LEY OF DESTRUCTION: ' a reprint of one of Mrs. Sherwood's earlier religious stories, in a neat illustrated edition. (R. Carter & Brothers.)

ANOTHER NEW LIGHT. - An Episcopal ANOTHER NEW LIGHT.—An Episcopal clergyman in Springfield, Mass, named Adams, claims to have discovered a new way of making burning gas, superfor to Paine's. He says that by having hollow helices, filled with mercary losicated of water, by constructing the electrodes according to his contribugal theory of electricity, and by constructing his connecting wires in the same way as the helices he has been enabled to as far outstrip Mr. Paine in making gas, as Mr. P. has every other who preceded him. On the other hand, Mr. Paine, in a letter to the Heston Commonwealth, claims that Mr. Adams has stolen this discovery from him, he having long since produced gas to the same way.

COMPLICATION OF CRIMES .- In Harwinton, Ct., on the night of the 17th is stant, Mr. Samuel Cock attempted to murder his wife, but she escaped to a neighboring house, severely wounded. He then settlire to his own house, which was barned down, and committed when it is an incorrigible temper is assigned for these acts.

GOLD IN OHIO. - Gold has been found in Green Co near the Little Miami Rairoad. The place is a back sand formation, 250 yards long by 150 wide; it is on the farm of Gen. Mosarx. Scores of people are there with slettes and pans, trying to get out the store. LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar .... Tais Day. 

SI, 35, 36, 584, 41 to 51. U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 22, 30

U. S. District Court .... Turspay, March 25. Refore Judge Betta.

Leanette Brown against Bark Elvira Horbeck - For value of two packages and one basket of baggage, and to have been slidped on board the bark with eight other packages of baggage at Antwerp, plaintiff not living able to bring them with her in the vessel she and her family came in. Decision reserved.

T. A. M. Dougherty, owners of Steamboat Jacob B. Hagainst brig Dissid Henshub.—The brig was discovered on shore by the steambost, on the East Bank at Sendy Hook, morning 24th Oct 1848. She was from Bordesux, and had a casgo of brandy, who also done articles, worth \$15,000. It is alteged that the officer and crew describer, but went on board again by the aid of the J. B., and she was got off by the attentional and towed up to the Atlantic Dock. The suit is for Salvage. It is defended on the ground that the Jacob Seli should have charged but \$10 an hour. The case is still on.

Supreme Court ... Tuesday, March 25. SPECIAL TERM

James Linden against Maria Linden .-Mr. L. sued Mrs L. for divorce in the Common Pleas on the ground of a former marriage by bor in Ireland. The jury in the Common Pleas found in her favor. Mr. L. then commenced the suit sgain in the Supreme Court, and it was referred to Mr. Harned, who reported in favor of Mr. L. by default. Decree of divorce granted.

Circuit Court.....Tuespay, March 25.
Before Judge Edwards.

Alex. Budnell against Jas. A. Conery. John B. Kitching and athers.—To recover back 2 500 bols Floor, already referred to. The Court considered the bill of lacing to Mr. Wilker, at Owego, gave litle sufficient to sell, &c. The complaint was dismissed.

sell, ic. The complaint was dismissed.

A. L. Scovill & Co. against W. S. Griffith.—To recover of owner of barge McCoun, as common carrier, 8525, value of some patent medicines directed to a firm at Albany, but the goods taken to Troy and stored, and not sent as directed for 2 or 3 months, when they were refused, and action brought for the value, with but of lading annexed. The defense is that the McCoun never stopped at Albany, and the carman was so told on bringing the goods down but insisted on leaving them, and that the receipt he brought with him should be signed—the idea being that the parties would send over from Albany to Troy and get them. The case is still on.

Superior Court. Tuesnay, March 25.

## Superior Court .... Tuesday, March 25.

Buperfor Court....Tussay, Marca 2.

Before Judge Paine.

Patons & Stewart vs. Westervelt, late
Sherif - Plaintiffs gave to late Sheriff an execution against
the furniture and other property of Lovell Purdy in the
Mashattan Club House, Broadway, there being two executions before theirs. The effects in the Club House were
sold for \$2.350 which was absorbed by the first execution of
\$1.800 and expenses, leaving but \$50. Plaintiffs allege that
the previous executions were on confessed judgment, and
not borafide; that the Sheriff had no right to charge the
large sum he did for extra expenses, and that the property
possessed by Mr P, was workin a great desimore if mil large sum he did for P. was worth a great was to passessed by Mr P. was worth a great was to pain had been soid. Ac. The netion is for the amount of pain inference and the prior execution to be impeached, unless the parties were made co-defendants, and the question was, whether money would have been realized to satisfy plainmenther money would have been realized to satisfy plainment of the prior was dismissed. Before Judge Oakley.

Richard Jennings against William B. Little - On an alleged partnership claim in liquor store 133 South-st in 1845, defendant having the license. Verdict for plaintiff \$369 23.

Raney & Cheney vs. Nathaniel Weed and others.—On a claim for upward of \$500, for advertising for Marshal of Michigan, an affidavit of sale by auction. A referee reported for plaintiff, but the report act acids. A nonautt was granted.

Court of General Sessions ... Tuesday, March 25, Before Judge Bebee and Ald. Cakley and Chapman.

The Trial of Isaac T. Jewett, indicted on a charge of fercible violation of the person of Miss Ubina Gourgas, at the University, in March, 1850, was resumed

Gourgas, at the University, in March, 1839, was resumed this morning.

The defense introduced a witness named Maulda Johnson, a colored woman, who washed for Mr. Jewitt and kept his room in order. This witness swore that she saw Miss Gourgas at the room of the accused at three different times shout Christmas or New-Years, a year ago.

G. S. Redford, M. D. testified to the fact that a personal examination would be necessary to prove that a female bad been violated.

Dr. Peter Pratt testified to the same fact; and both of the medical witnesses were examined closely and professional-

Dr. Peter Pratt testified to the same fact; and both of the medical witnesses were examined closely and professionality as to the subject of the forcible violation of females. Their evidence would be proper in a medical report, but would hardly do for publication in a newspaper.

Ellen Gray testified that she saw the complainant in Mr. Jewitt's store in Greenwich-st.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rutherford testified that she had frequently seen Miss Gourgas in Bisecker-st. near Grove-st.

Lecerett Roudon testified that he was introduced to Miss Gourgas in Jewitt's room by Jewitt, and witness went away and left her there.

T. W. Reset testified that he knows Jewitt and Miss Gourgas; has seen her at Mr. Jewitt's, in Bisecker-st.

Theodore Beson testified that he kept a store at the corner of Greene and Fourth sits. in 1849; he has frequently seen Miss Gourgas in Greene-st near his store; she would walk up and down until Jewitt would come out and join her.

James E. Phillips, who was a clerk in the employ of Mr. Beson, testified to the same sate of facts as did his employer. He had seen Miss Gourgas meet Mr. Jewitt at least ten times.

PENTERS OF NEW-LONDON, CONN .-- At a meeting of House Carpenters and Joiners' Association of New-London, held at their room on Thursday evening, March 6, 1851, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas We have heard that a certain Master Builder
from Norwich is about to establish himself in this place,
and commence an innovation upon the Ten-Hour System,
by establishing eleven hours as a day's work, which ramor
is confirmed by the fact that the same individual practiced
the same thing while here some two years ago, and has always opposed the Ten-Hour System in the own place; and
whereas, we regard this as the entering wedge of Capital
to divide and conquer Labor, and bring laboring men under
a more degrading a ubservience to capitalists than they have whereas, we regard this as the entering wedge of Capital to divide and conquer Labor, and bring laboring men under a more degrading subserviency to capitalists than they have hitherto been—and whereas, Labor is the great source of all wealth which to to only dignifies Labor and makes it honorable, but entitles the labor ling classes to greater consideration than has hereto fore been accorded to them by those who grow rich on the fruits of their tolt; and also justly entitles them to a voice equal at least with those who live without labor, in whatever concerns the price of labor, the amount to be performed, or the time in which it shall be accomplished. Therefore

\*\*Reserved\*\*. That we, the incurrent of the House Carpenters and Johners Association of New-London, in regular meeting assembled, enter our most carnest protest against any innovation upon the ten-hour system that shall increase the hours of labor. And we hereby pledge ourselves severally and unitedly to oppose, by all honorable and lawful means, any such attempt, by any man or combination of men, now and forever. And

\*\*Whereas\*\*, The Increasing demand for labor throughout our country warrants an Increase of remuneration for labor performed. Therefore

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That it is our firm conviction that we ought to receive at least one shilling a day more than we have been in the habit of receiving; and that on and after the 1st day of April next we shall demand and expect to receive that sum more than we have heretofore received for a day's work. And

\*\*Whereas\*\*, We believe that the large increase of capital

of April next we may have heretofore received for a day's work. And Whereas, We believe that the large increase of capital in this country, all of which is the product of the honest toil of the laboring millions, clearly indicates that there can safely be a reduction of the amount of abor, or at least a more equal distribution of it among the people; and Whereas, We believe that the laboring people are sufficiently enlightened and virtuous to properly appreciate more hours of leisure for wholesome recreation and improvement of the mind. Therefars

Resolved. That we regard the time as near at hand when the time of labor ought to be reduced to eight hours for a day's work, and this we will strive by all honerable means to bring about such a result at the earliest proper period.

Resolved. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the city papers.

R. B. Jackson, Secretary.

A PREACHER SENT FOR.-The Beaver (Pa.) Argus states that Woodson or Gardner has resided near that borough for some years past, and has been noted for industry and sobriety. He was a preacher in good standing, connected, we believe, with one of the branches of the Methodist Church, laboring zealously for the spiritual wel fare of a congregation of colored people. He had a wife and two children, and with them enjoyed that like the said that like the said two children and with them enjoyed that liberty and happiness claimed for ALL MEN by the Declaration of Independence. The Pitts burgh papers are wrong in stating that he was a waiter at one of the hotels. He was a laboring man, yet mechanic enough to build himself a house upon a lot he had recently purchased near to that borough. He was thus employed when the bloodhounds of oppression were placed upon his track, who snatched him from the bosoms of his wife and children, and carried him off to servitude-his sin consisting in having a black skin, and the fact that his ancestors were stolen from the land of their nativity!
"The manner of his arrest, we learn, occur

substantially as follows: It is understood that some person here gave information to the alleged owner, or guardian of the owner, residing in Louis-ville, of Gardner's locality, whereupon arrange-ments were made for reclamation. These completed, Gardner was decoyed to one of the hotels at the steamboat landing, (his wife having done much washing for boarders there,) where he was suddenly seized by the agent or guardian, who, with the aid of one or two persons said to reside here, manacied and carried him into a small boat, rowing out upon the river, where he was detained outil the steamer Nelson came along, upon which be was places and taken to Pittsburgh. The aid-ers and abetters in the proceeding should try to place themselves in Gardner's position, to enable them properly to appreciate their own conduct.

"Subscriptions have been started here and at Pittsburgh, to raise a fund to restore Gardner to liberty and the bosom of his family; and as the case pleads strongly for public sympathy, we trust the effort will be successful."

-We may add that some of our citizens have offered Miss Byers \$600 for him, but no answer has yet been received.

Suspicious Case .- The Pennsylvanian relates the case of a Mr. Samuel Peabody, who was arrested by the watchmen on suspicion of being intoxicated. The Mayor desired to know what was Samuel's opinion of the matter. With some appearance of embarrassment he gave the followog parrative: " Well, Sir, I mout have been drunk, and I

mout not - I can't pretend to say for certain. The fact is, I've done so little that way, that I'll be blamed if I know when I am drunk. I dare say some of these police gentlemen are bett judges than I am, when it comes to that. But I judges than I am, when it comes to that. But I'll tell you exactly what I did and how I felt, and if your Honor concludes I was drank, why I'll pay the fine and say no more about it. You see I was troubled with the wind, and took four glasses of lavender brandy to start it. Soon after, I felt a buzzing in my ears, and the he cups was awful troublesome, but that, I thought, was the wind coming off. Then it seemed to me, as I walked along the street, that an awning post or water. slong the street, that an awning post or water-plug, every now and then, would jump right be-fore me, as if they meant to head me off. I was a little mad at this and struck one or two of them with my knuckles, but I found that it was no use, with my knuckles, but I found that it was no use, for my lists got the worst of it. It seemed like all the gas lights had faces to them; some winked and some grinned at me, and one that stood before a hotel, nodded as if it was acquainted with me, and made a sort of a sign toward the door, as much as to say, "Go in Sam, and get something to drink." Which I did. When I came out there was the greatest to do that I ever saw; I was sure there was an earthquake, for the houses and steeples were all staggering about, and the street was rocking just like a cradle. and the street was rocking just like a cradle. It was a most sublime spectacle; so I fetched up sgains; a pump and held on while I took a good look at the magnificent scene. No panorama could come up to it; houses, trees, fences, all rearing and plunging like wild horses! The sight was worth a dollar and a half; if I have to pay a fine, I don't care, for I got the fall value of the money. And so, if your Honor's any ways suspicious that I was drunk, I'll foot the bill right away, without any grambling." His Honor seas away, without any grumbling." His Honor was a little suspicious, and Mr. Peabody being a man of his word, promptly pulled out his wallet and made a satisfactory settlement.

DIABOLICAL MURDER.—a negro strader, named Trighman Hunt, a restent of Guifford Co., on his way from this plate with seve at negroes, camped out on the right of the 5d March, within a mile or so of town, on the right of the 5d March, within a mile or so of town, on the road to Rockfah Creek. The party consisted of three or four negro women and a child, a negro map, and a white man named Pitt, whom Mr. Hunt had employed in Eddecombe Co. as an assistant in his business. They all traveled in two vehicles, a conchorse wagon and a buggy. The only account we now have is the confession of the negro, who says that on the above-named sight he killed, his master with an ax, by chopping him in he top of the head and once across the face with the edge of the ax. This he did under the seducement of Pitt, and with the promise that he would divide the money with him and take him to a free State. After the murder, according to the negro's statement, they sewed the body in a tent-cloth, adding some large stores to make it sink, and all hands proceeded toward Eltzahethtown. On coming to Rockfah Creek, the dead body was thrown into a deep place where it such. They then proceeded to Elizabethown, where It the head to be a coming to Rockfah Creek, the dead body was thrown into a deep place where it such. They then proceeded to Elizabethown, where It thought two horses for \$600, and hought a negro, and treated the regroes to whatever they wanted. After that we have no trace of them until they turn up at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe Co. at which place Pitt was well acquainteh, and made a great splurge with his money; but, on being questioned, did not appear to give plausible accounts of the circumstances of his sudden transition from poverty to wealth. From the Goldsboro' Republican of the 18th, we learn that Pitt showed large sums of money, supposed to be \$5,000 or \$10,000, and told different stories as to how he got it. Finaling the place getting too hot for him, he left the negroes were taken up and legally examined to regard to the whol DIABOLICAL MURDER .- a negro srader, MEXICAN CLAIMS .- Washington, Mon-

MEXICAN CLAIMS.—Washington, Monday, March 24.—The Secretary submitted the following memorials, filed since the 1st of February, which were examined and ordered to be treelined: That of February, and the were examined and ordered to be treelined: That of February and configuration of the Secretary and configuration of the Secretary and configuration of schooner Alert, at Tampico, in 1829; that of James W. Zacharie, assignee of Asmus C. Bredall, claiming for proportion of damage by seizure and configuration of schooner Alert, at Tampico, in 1829; that of James W. Zacharie, assignee of Asmus C. Bredall, claiming for false imprisonment; that of the same assignee of the same, claiming for the seizure and pillage of the schooner Lodi, at Corpus Christi; that of John Brou wer, Receiver of the Pelican Insurance Company of Gew-York, claiming to recover insurance paid on the cargo of the schooner Caroline, that of Hetty Green, administrator of Pardon C. Green, claiming for seizure and destruction of a flat boat, at Tampico, in 1838; that of George and Peter Lafer, claiming for seizure and destruction of a flat boat, at Tampico, in 1838, and for consequent damages. The following memorials were taken up for consideration, namely: That of William Murphy, claiming for expulsion from the city of Vera Cruz, on the 14th May, 1356, and for the consequent damages; that of Peter Kerr, claiming for loss of part of the cargo of achooner Hanneh Edzabeth. Whereupon the Board cannet o separate opinion that the several claims are valid against the Republic of Mexico, and the same were allowed, the amount to be awarded at the future action of the Board.

## FINANCIAL.

Nortice of the Morris Canal. And Banking ComPany of 1844. Jersey City, March, 14, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual
Election will be held at the office of the Company in
Persey City, on Monday the 7th day of April next, for the
choice of five Directors in place of Class No. 1, whose
term of service will then expire. The Poll will be open
from 12 octock, M., until 3 P.M. of that day. The transfer
books will be closed on and from the 18th that until the 8th
day of April. [mls tap7] JOHN IJ POE, Sec'y.

DARW SAVINGS PANK CAS Press. NEW SAVINGS BANK, 648 Broad-

way, third door above Bleecker-at.—The Trustees of the MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION of the City of New-York, incorporated by Act of the State Legislature, have organized in pursuance of the provisions of its cherice, will open for the reception of Deposits, daily, commencing Wednesday, the 25th March, 1251; and they invite special attention to the advantages and facilities which such an institution is designed to afford; furnishing, as it does to all persons, a safe and convenient depository and security for earnings, where the avails of their industry may be saved to provide for the necessities of the future, and the means of compelency secured against the hour of sickness and adversity; and ultimately, by the accumulation of interest upon their deposits, independence may be gained by those who perseveringly avail themselves of the benefits of the Institution. Sums from One Dollar up to any larger amount will be received on deposit—to be drawn out at the pleasure of the depositor. Interest will be allowed as usual, and on as favorable terms as any Institution. Special hours for deposit from 4 to 7 P. M.

Cile kind.
Special hours for deposit from 4 to 7 P.M.
OFFICERS.
AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND, President.
EDWIN J. BROWN, 1st Vice-President.
GILBERT CLEVLAND, 2d Vice-President.

GILBERT CLEVLAND, 2d Vice President

A. A. Alvord, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Amb C. Kingsland, Enoch Dean,
Joseph R. Taylor, Denton Pearsail,
John S. Williams,
Slias C. Herring,
James Harper,
Jacob Miller,
Daniel Bursreit,
Daniel Bursreit,
D. Austin Muir,
James C. Baldwin, Gilbert Ciciand,
Naihl G. Bradford, Jas. Van Norden,
William A. Mead,
Wm. J. Valentine, Jay Jarvis.
George Hastings,
Thomas W. Dick, Henry Stokes.
George Webb,
Jacob B. Herrick,
John P. Ware.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. CARO-THERS & CO. No. 15 Wood-st. PITTSBURGH, Pa. Collections made on all the PRINCIPAL CITIES of the UNITED STATES. Reference in New-York—Messra, Wiceley, Lanier & Co. 52 Wall-st.

CHICAGO and GALENA TEN PER
CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, \$50,000.—The subscriber offers for sale \$50,000 of the Bonds of the Chicage
and Galean Railroad, bearing Ten per cent. Interest,
under authority from the Legislature, payable in NewYork, and the principal convertible in the stock of the
Company any time within four years.

This Road forms a link in the great chain of roads from
the Atlantic cities to the Mississippi River, and possesses
also a very valuable local traffic. It is one of the chaspeat
roads in the world, having cost but about \$10,000 per mile
to Eigin to which place it is completed from Chicage.—
The list dividend of this Company was eight per cent for
six months on the finished portion of the Road.

The Bonds above-mentioned are a portion of those issued
for the purpose of extending the Road to Belvidere, to
which point it is under contract.

These ten per cent. Bonds are for sale in amounts of \$500
and \$1,000, at 105 per cent, with interest from 1st May next,
and nurnish the cheapest perfectly safe security on the
market.

Enester paythynars can be obtained of the subscriber.

market.
Further particulars can be obtained of the subscriber,
mit to
JOHN THOMPSON, 64 Wall-st.

TO BUILDERS. MASONS, CAR-PENTERS, &c.—The HUDSON RIVER RAIL-ROAD COMPANY will receive proposals until the 12th day of April next inclusive, to be addressed to the under-signment at the Company's Office, 51 Wallat. New-York, for building on the Company's grounds, opposite the City of Albary;

omotive Engine House of size to contain Eigh-

One Locomotive Engine House of size of control teer Engines:

One Smiths' Shop, ite feet square, and two Machine One Smiths' Shop, ite feet square, and two Machine brick 27 feet high, and the refor covered with matched brick 27 feet high, and the refor covered with matched brick 27 feet high, and specifications may be seen at beards and tin. Plans and specifications may be seen at beards and tin. Plans and specifications may be left, as well as at the where scaled propositions may be left, as well as at the where scaled propositions may be left, as well as at the where scaled propositions may be left, as well as at the beildings to be inished on or before the first day of the beildings to be inished on or before the first day of the beildings to be inished on or before the first day of the beildings to be inished on or before the first day of the beildings to be inished on or before the first day of the beildings to be inished on or before the first day of the beildings to be inished on or before the first day of the beildings to be inished on or before the first day of the beildings to be inished on or before the first day of the beildings to be inished on or before the first day of the beildings to be inished on or before the first day of the beildings to be inished on or before the first day of the beildings to be inished on the first day of the beildings to be inished on the first day of the beildings to be inished on the first day of the beildings to be inished on the first day of the beildings to be inished on the first day of the beildings to be inished on the first day of the beildings to be inished on the first day of the beildings to be inished on the first day of the beildings to be inished on the first day of the fi

-Last year there were in London 412 bank-